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Virtual Martial Law In Syria As Crisis Deepens

Observers in Beirut reported yesterday that the Syrian situation was "going from bad to worse" as Dr. Faidi Atassi, Syrian Minister of Justice and one of the leaders of the national, leading A-Shab Party, submitted his resignation.

Premier Khaleel Bey el Azam, who himself resigned a few weeks ago but was permitted to attend the Arab League conference, reportedly left Cairo for Alexandria to confer with Shukry Kuwari, former Syrian President who has been in exile for about six months. The Near East Arab Broadcasting Station reported that this was the first official Syrian visitor received by Kuwari, and added that el Azam, who is long overdue in Damascus, will return there by boat today via Beirut.

The report said that el Azam will stay in Beirut for a short while to try and settle the dispute between Syria and Lebanon. The Premier is reported ready to discuss the resumption of small-scale trade between the two states.

The Beirut newspaper, "Al Hayah," said that while martial law still was not officially proclaimed in Syria, it actually was in force. A number of clashes developed recently with the army when some units refused to carry out certain orders. A number of staff officers were arrested, the report said, and machine gun positions were established in a number of strategic points throughout Damascus.

The Cairo daily, "Al-Ahram," declared that Syrian army officers have been exerting strong pressure against the local press with the result that several papers, including "Dardir," "Al Inshah" and "El Ayan," have been closed. The report added that a group of army officers had recently forced the daily, "El Kaba," to write an editorial at pistol point opposed to its own policy.

Lord Wavell Dead at 67

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Lord Wavell, former Viceroy of India and an outstanding British military personality, died here today at the age of 67. He had undergone a serious abdominal operation recently.

Lord Wavell's historic campaign as Britain's Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East in 1940-1941 brought him world fame.

His victories against the Italian army in Africa, at a time when Britain was thinking in defensive "back-to-the-wall" terms after being hurled out of Europe by the German blitzkrieg, enthused and encouraged the British people in their dark hour.

Essentially an opportunist in tactics, Wavell was one of the few British commanders who fully appreciated at the start that the second world war would be one of movement and not a repetition of the static conflict of 1914-1918.

Family of Soldiers
Archibald Percival Wavell belonged to a family of soldiers. His father fought in the Zulu and South African wars and his grandfather took part in the attack on the French at Tarragona in 1811.

Educated at Winchester College and at Sandhurst Royal Military Academy, he was commissioned in the Black Watch — famous Scottish Infantry regiment — in 1901, at the age of 18.

He served in the South African war, winning the Queen's Medal with four clasps and on the Northwest Frontier of India until 1910 when he took a year's leave to go to Moscow and learn Russian.

In the first world war he



Lord Wavell

Dollars for Profits

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday (UP). — Pakistan Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan said today that his three-week tour of the U.S. had convinced him that this country "is the best example of what free enterprise can achieve" and invited American businessmen to come to Pakistan and help build up its economic structure.

U.S. investors and businessmen would find a "very favorable climate" in Pakistan, he said, and offered such inducements as liberal tax laws, absolute legal protection against confiscation and freedom to convert profits into dollars.

Ickes Raises Issue Of Pakistan Arms

NEW YORK, Wednesday (UP). — Mr. Harold Ickes, former U.S. Secretary of the Interior, tonight called on the U.S. to lift the arms embargo to Israel and to inform the Arab nations that any aggressive action by them against Palestine would result in immediate U.S. sanctions.

Mr. Ickes spoke at a "Let Israel Live in Peace" rally at Madison Square Garden, sponsored by the American Zionist Council.

Recalling the recent explosion at South Amboy, New Jersey, of armaments destined for shipment to Pakistan, Mr. Ickes wondered whether these might not be finding their way into Arab hands.

"Remembering, as some of us do, that during the aggressive war waged by the Arab states in Palestine in 1947 and 1948, Pakistan was the switch track by which American munitions reached the Arab League, it is pertinent now to ask whether Pakistan is preparing for the Arab states munitions of war that we decline to send directly," Mr. Ickes declared.

"It is pretended that there is nothing that can be done by our Government to change the policies of the British Foreign Office in the Egyptian question. This is not true, unless we accept the doctrine that the U.S. is merely a camp follower of the British Empire."

"The Arab countries are not racing against each other — they are racing as a relay team against Israel. Israel is in the position of a woman, securely bound alive to the rack, while a powerful engine can be heard speeding from around the bend," Mr. Ickes added.

Mr. Ickes' sentiments were echoed by other Congressional and Labour leaders who spoke at the rally, the messages of approval. These included Senator Owen Brewster of Maine; Irving Ives and Herbert Lehman of New York; Robert Taft of Ohio; and Representatives Emanuel Celler, Abraham Multer, Anthony Turello and Jacob Javits.

U.S. Arrests New Suspect In Atom Bomb Espionage

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — American agents have arrested a man to whom atom spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs is said to have turned over stolen atomic bomb secrets.

He is Mr. Harry Gold, of Philadelphia, a well-known, naturalized American, born in Switzerland of Russian parents.

Dr. Fuchs, questioned for two hours in a London jail yesterday by American security agents, supplied the information which led to this arrest, according to a joint announcement by Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Mr. J. Howard McGrath, U.S. Attorney-General.

Mr. Gold's arrest was announced a few hours after the Fuchs interrogation and was rushed before a district judge in Philadelphia. He was accused of espionage and was alleged to have been used as a "go-between" by the Soviet intelligence service to make important contacts in America.

The hearing lasted 15 minutes and he was remanded with bail set at \$100,000. He was ordered to appear before the judge again on June 12.

Admits Contacts
The Washington announcement said that Mr. Gold had admitted contacts with Dr. Fuchs and given a detailed account of his activities.

The statement said that Dr. Fuchs had turned over atomic bomb secrets to Mr. Gold, and that Mr. Gold's arrest was based on information supplied by Dr. Fuchs.

The announcement said that Mr. Gold first met Dr. Fuchs, who lived in the U.S. during and after the war as a British research worker, in New York early in 1944.

"Gold later met Fuchs in Cambridge, Massachusetts, at which time he received both written and oral information which Fuchs provided as a result of his work at Los Alamos," it said.

"In 1945," the announcement continued, "Gold again met Fuchs in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Fuchs turned over information to Gold. The last meeting Gold had with Fuchs was in September, 1945."

Mr. Gold has been engaged in chemical research on heart complaints in a Philadelphia hospital. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1940, and worked in New York laboratories from 1946 to 1948. He is single.

U.K. Wants Seat for Communist China in Security Council

Ready to Resume Atom Talks With Russia If Issue is Settled

LONDON, Wednesday. — U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie tonight predicted as he left for the U.S. that his "peace mission" to the leaders of the Big Four may bring results during the next two or three months.

He said he was hopeful that the cold war could ultimately be brought to an end by new approaches to the East-West conflict within the U.N.

"I am not dissatisfied with my talks in three European capitals," Mr. Lie said. "No doors have been closed. I return to U.N. headquarters with the belief that the possibility of constructive negotiations exists. I shall continue my efforts in support of renewed U.N. approaches by governments aiming at reducing the tensions of the cold war and ultimately bringing it to an end."

Mr. Lie said that no head of state had said "no" to his proposals but that they could not be put into effect until the deadline over the admission of Communist China to the U.N. is settled.

Statement in House
Mr. Lie's statement was made a few hours after Mr. Ernest Davies had announced in the House of Commons that it was ready and willing to resume talks with Russia on the atomic bomb within the U.N. as soon as the China question is settled. Such renewed negotiations would be the first since Russia acquired the atomic bomb.

Foreign Under-Secretary Davies said that Mr. Lie had discussed the international control of weapons of mass destruction when he saw Mr. Bevin yesterday.

Mr. Lie was well aware of the British Government's readiness to resume consultations, Mr. Davies added.

Asked if Mr. Lie's visit had in any way advanced the control of these weapons, Mr. Davies said that these talks were of a confidential nature. It was better to wait until Mr. Lie himself made any statement.

Mr. Lie also saw Prime Minister Clement Attlee yesterday.

(UP, Reuter)

Labour Attacked For Recognition

LONDON, Wednesday (AP). — Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons today that Britain thinks that Communist China should be given a seat in the U.N.

"We think it is better for the new China to be inside the U.N.," he said. "We do not want to ostracize anyone on political grounds."

At the same time, Mr. Bevin accused the Soviet Union of being "on strike" against the U.N. and of holding up the work of the organization.

He said that while there was criticism in the United States about the British decision, Britain was at the same time asked to take over American responsibilities.

"Supposing we had said 'no' you are going out. We are going out too. I really think we should have thrown the Far East away forever."

Mr. Bevin said that Mr. Winston Churchill had pressed him to recognize Communist China when he spoke in the House of Commons on the subject.

Mr. Bevin made his statements during a debate on British policy on the Far East and Southeast Asia.

Regarding British recognition of Communist China Mr. Bevin said: "I do not think we took the wrong step. I think it was right at that time not to leave the Russians to assume that they were the only people who wished to do anything at all for China."

Before Mr. Bevin made his defence of the Labour Government's action, Mr. Anthony Eden had attacked the recognition of Communist China, saying that it was a "fait accompli" and that the government had in fact brought us no advantage at all, he told the House.

He claimed that the recognition had been "not fortunate, either in its timing or its method."

Histadrut Leader Proposes Rationing of Factory Goods

By MOSHE BRILLIANT

The trade union leader, Mr. Akiba Globman (Mapai), yesterday called upon the Government to use its control of raw materials as a whip to induce industry to increase exports.

Speaking at the continuation of the budget debate, Mr. Globman presented a plan for the reorganization of industry designed to facilitate the absorption of 17,000 immigrants this year. He said that industry, by expanding, must be made to pay part of the import costs of raw materials.

The plan provided for the rationing of all manufactured goods on the local market so that surpluses might be exported. It also called for re-examination of all imports to see how they could be cut down.

Mr. Globman further suggested that premiums for exports in the form of allocations of raw materials should be offered to enterprises.

Cuts in the budget were advocated yesterday by Dr. Abraham Granot (Progressives) and Mr. Berl Repetur (Mapai). Dr. Granot advocated that the House in passing the budget estimates to the Finance Committee for action should instruct the Committee to reduce the estimate by the maximum amount.

Dr. Granot joined those who advocated reductions in income tax rates. He said that if the Government had accepted the proposal to reduce the maximum from 75 per cent to 60 per cent, the advantages through increased productivity would outweigh the three per cent loss in revenue which Mr. Kikoin had said would result. He said that such action would serve to refute the harmful opinion abroad that income tax rates were high in Israel.

The Progressive leader also called for "real austerity" in every citizen's daily life so that means could be diverted to increasing productivity. He urged the Government to set the example by cutting administrative overhead, suspending the construction of roads, public buildings and social insurance schemes, in the Development Budget, too, he advocated reducing appropriations for building, road construction and public works.

Mr. Berl Repetur (Mapai) also suggested cutting appropriations for non-constructive projects and administration, and the increase of appropriations for education, health and social welfare. He also

Health Minister Reports Sharp Polio Rise This Month

There were 191 cases of poliomyelitis reported so far this month as compared with 83 in April, the Minister of Health, Mr. Moshe Shapiro, told the Knesset yesterday.

He was discussing a motion by Dr. Yaakov Gil (General Zionists) for action in the matter.

Mr. Shapiro gave the following statistics on the number of polio cases reported monthly since June, 1948, when the rise began:

In 1948: June, 8; July, 20; August, 16; September, 27; October, 15; November, 24; December, 28. In 1949: January, 51; February, 57; March, 70; April, 83.

The outbreak, the Minister said, was not more serious than those in the United States, Germany, Canada, England, Switzerland and Austria in the past five years.

Most of the victims were children under five, and the majority of these, again, were infants under two. Very few school-children were affected. Cases were reported from all parts of the country, but in recent weeks were more serious in Tel Aviv, Be'er Sheva, Rehovot and Haifa.

Mr. Shapiro further said that there were not more cases among immigrants than among old settlers.

Turning to hospitalization, Mr. Shapiro said that 60 beds were occupied by poliomyelitis cases in the Pardes Katz Hospital and 40 in Haifa. The Health Ministry was also maintaining a small number in the She'are Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem. Space had been made available in the Sfarad Hospital for cases which had passed their first phase to make room for new victims in the other hospitals. An institution would also be opened in New Eilat, he announced.

With respect to precautionary measures, the Minister said that bathing at Tel Aviv had been banned owing to the contamination

10 Years for Passing Military Secrets

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Sentence of ten years' imprisonment was passed by a Military Court somewhere in this area today on Rav-Sanal Melchior Reicher for conveying secret military information to two members of the Communist Party, Uri Winter and Gustav Golobner.

As the sentence was read out, the sentenced Sergeant-Major fainted. The President of the Court, Rav-Seren Tuvia Cohen, stated that the ten-year sentence was imposed for the first count on which Reicher had been found guilty. The reading of the sentence on the other two counts was postponed until tomorrow morning, in order that the accused might hear it.

The other two members of the Court were a Seren and a Warrant Officer of the same rank as Reicher. The trial began about six weeks ago, after Winter and Golobner had been charged before the civil courts. Among the witnesses were the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, and the Chairman of the Security Committee, Mr. Z. Aharonowitz. Mr. I. Ben-Zvi was the Defence Counsel.

Gov't Silent on Bernadotte Reply

HA'KIRYA, Wednesday. — A Government spokesman here said today that its reply to Sweden on the Bernadotte incident was still under consideration, and that it would shortly be handed to the Swedish Government.

Until that time, said the spokesman, the Government was not prepared to make any statement on the nature of the reply.

The spokesman was replying to questions in connection with a report in "Ma'ariv" that the Government had decided to offer to pay the sum of \$54,000 in compensation to the Bernadotte family.

The Bernadotte family has waived all claims for compensation in connection with the murder of Count Bernadotte, The Jerusalem Post was informed by an authoritative source.

Negotiations with the United Nations are being conducted by the Foreign Ministry.

Belgian Air Rights Agreement Reached

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Agreement has been reached on a permanent bilateral air treaty between Israel and Belgium and the signatures will be fixed shortly. This fact was announced tonight by M. Gilbert Perier, President of the Belgian national air line, Sabena, who is in Israel as temporary air adviser to the Belgian Minister. He has been conducting the negotiations on behalf of Belgium.

Up to the present, Belgium's chosen carrier, Sabena, had only temporary permission to fly in and out of the country. The agreement — reciprocal as far as El Al is concerned — grants Sabena four rights: overflying; landing for servicing and maintenance; bringing traffic to Israel; taking traffic out.

Questioned about transferring profits in foreign currency, M. Perier stated that this matter was still under discussion. "I must go back to Belgium to see if it is possible to invest, through us, large sums of money in Israel instead of taking it out in our own currency," he added that the agreement now reached was not dependent on an accord on monetary questions.

Mr. R. Curran, American air adviser in Cairo, is at present in Israel discussing currency conversion problems with Government officials. Mr. Curran, who refused to make any statement, said that he expected to remain here for about 10 days.

Republicans Attack Point Four Scheme

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — Senate Republicans today challenged President Truman's foreign policy while the administration got set to answer with the direct appearance of Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

The new attack, led by Senator Robert Taft, was aimed at the entire \$33m. Point Four Programme. It also threatened to derail the entire \$1,121,400,000 foreign aid bill, carrying third-year authority for the Marshall plan.

Acting Secretary of State James Webb said in reply that the programme is "an extremely important part of our entire foreign policy. It has great significance for our whole effort to achieve a peaceful world," he added.

Arms Shipment to M.E. By Big Three Reported

CAIRO, Wednesday (AP). — The Egyptian newspaper "Al Balagh" quoted "highly informed and trusted sources" today as saying that Britain, the U.S. and France had decided to supply Middle East nations with defensive armaments.

The paper said that the Big Three foreign ministers at their last meeting in London decided to permit Middle East arms shipments "on condition that they were not used for aggressive purposes."

The newspaper added that France will notify Syria and Lebanon of the decision and that Britain and the U.S. will notify other countries, including Egypt.

U.S. Denial on Arms

CAIRO, Wednesday (UP). — The U.S. Embassy tonight denied a local newspaper report that the U.S. and Egypt were negotiating for shipments of American arms to Egypt.

It had been reported earlier that Egypt had asked the United States, in a written memorandum, to help equip her army. She is understood to have asked for fighters, bombers, tanks and artillery.

A memorandum drawn up by the Egyptian government, stressing the Egyptian military preparations did not represent any aggressive intention. They were necessary for "internal security and defence against aggression."

Cabinet Drafts Citizenship Law

Hot proposals for the Citizenship Law shortly to be presented to the Knesset were discussed by the Cabinet at its weekly meeting in Jerusalem yesterday.

Mr. Eliaz Arjvet, Minister to Romania, reported on his work abroad and the Foreign Minister, Mr. M. Sharet, reviewed recent political developments.

The negotiations with representatives of the Government of Romania and with the Teachers' Association were also discussed.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. E. Kaplan, would act as Minister of Labour and National Insurance while Mr. Golda Myerson is abroad.

The Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. David Horowitz, was appointed Economic Adviser to the Government.

SHARETT LEAVES FOR SOUTH AFRICA

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — The Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharet, accompanied by Mrs. Sharet, left tonight for South Africa where he will stay as the guest of the Zionist Organisation. They are expected back about the middle of June. Officials of the Foreign Ministry accompanied Mr. Sharet to the airport.

STOCK MARKETS

TEL AVIV LONDON

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Sgt.	Dubin	#186
F.L.D.C.		
Capt.	Preston	#197
Ord. Sg.		
Air-Pal-Int.		
Ord. Pl.		
Messr.		
Cpl.	Dubin	#178
Cpl.	Dubin	#179

96 Deba. 20/21	52	531	Amos	53
Debt-Adv. 22			Beth-nun	261
Deba. 22/2	53		Choshim Pat.	115
Petach			Choshim	116
55 Prof. Sh.			Choshim	69
147 Ord. Sh.			Choshim	223
Pol. Studies			Choshim	262
Ord. Sh. (Lc.)			Choshim	449
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Jour. Studies			Choshim	679
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56 Prof. Sh.			Choshim	69
Adv.			Choshim	264
57 B. Prof.			Choshim	265
58 B. Prof.			Choshim	266
Ord. Sh. (Lc.)			Choshim	267
Ord. Sh. (Lc.)			Choshim	268
59 Prof. Sh.			Choshim	269
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61 Prof. Sh.			Choshim	271
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100 Prof. Sh.			Choshim	310

NEW YORK, N. Y.	277	28
U. S. A. NEW	277	28
Ord. Sh.	181	181
Pub. Ctr. Seals	341	341
250 Fred. St.	211	211
Hammabich	211	211
1100 Duke St.	211	211
"Atlas" Mfg.	211	211
500 Duke St.	211	211
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Sec. 1, 1, 1, 1	211	211
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7,780	211	211
Note: a) ex dividend; b) ex coupon	211	211

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Frankfort	Buying Selling	
Pounds Sterling	10.87 10.72	

Israeli Pounds	6.90	
Palestine Pounds	9.90	60
U.S. Dollars	4.285	4.29
Canadian Dollars	9.93	
Belgian Francs (100)	8.54	2.47

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EDEN: Battleground.
EDISON: I Want to be a Mother (3, 7 & 9 p.m.).
OHION: Tarsan and the Mermaids.
SENAIAR: Voyage Sans Esprit. (3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.).
STUDIO: Suit de Décembre (at 3, 7 & 9 p.m.).
ZION: Lost Tribe.

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LANDAU Edith or Editha, daug. of Herman & Antonio, from Uzhored	ROSENBAUM, Hana	106250(d)
LEIBOVITZ Herson, son of Nathan & Sabina, from Cairo	LEIBOVITZ, Dov	106448
LANDAU Judith, daug. of Herman & Antonio, from Uzhored	ROSENBAUM, Hana	106250(e)
LANDE Felix, from Berlin	LUDWIG, Peter	106775
LANDAU Rucena, daug. of Herman & Antonio, from Uzhored	ROSENBAUM, Hana	106448

LOEWENTHAL, Heinrich, born Berlin lived up to 1941 in Halfa	LEON, Martin
LANDAU Aranka, daughter of H-	

man & Anita, from Ushored	ROSENBAUM, Hana	142250 (b)
"LANDAU use WEINBERGER,	ROSENBAUM, Hana	
Antonia, from Ushored	her daughter	142250 (b)
MUSERI Letitia, daug. of David	PEREZ, Marco	100000
& Rachel, from Calro		
SAMUEL Killy, term Vienna	WEISSMAN, Hise	104117
FRUMSTERN David from Vienna	SILEK, Gotlieb	238611
PIRGOWSKI Yosef, son of Ab-	GOLDMAN, Stimsa	142250
raham-Lin		
Rechuma,		
from Georgia		
FELDMAN Gorka, father, son		

del. from Smashov-Lubi	SOCKETS, Michak	10033
FELDMAN Endre, son of Alex-	FIRDI, Klara	10033
ander & Eisel, from Vac	FRIEDMAN, Rosa	97807
FRIED Margit or Masha, father:		
Henry, from Hungary	HUEBAUM, Akiva	08/18/113
FRIEDMAN Shlomo son of		
Ariel & Adela, from	FRAZAKOVA, Eva	10032
Hrubimov		
FELDMAN-GLANZ Frieda, from	WINNIER, Oscar	10041
Veiky Bereany, CSR	ROSENZWEIG	10050
FRIEDMAN Rose, from Tarnopol	CWILICH Faja	
CWILICH Meyer, son of Mendel	ROSENZWEIG, Chai	06/16/113
& Chana, from Tyshowite		
KAUFMAN Chaja, from Hungary		

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Thursday, May 15, 1956
Sivan 5, 2739, Shabbat 5, 2740

ADMIRERS of Field Marshal Smuts elsewhere in the world will pay him tribute, on his 80th birthday, as statesman, soldier, philosopher, scientist, farmer. It is fitting that Israel, while also recognizing these of his attributes, should speak of him as Zionist. And the Jewish people does not express its admiration of a great man and its gratitude to a steadfast friend only in words. Long ago it paid him the honour, in calling a settlement Ramat Yohanan, of impressing his name permanently on the map of this country.

It is not possible, however, altogether to dissociate Smuts the philosopher and statesman from Smuts the Zionist. In 1938, when the fortunes of the Jewish people and the Zionist Movement were at an ebb and when the future seemed almost hopeless, he said, "I have felt that in labelling for the National Home I am labouring not merely for Jews but for humanity," and the sense of destiny was felt as strongly so recently as last year when, in a letter to Mr. Ben Gurion, he wrote, "The endeavour, the heroism, the leadership which have achieved this result (the Jewish State) add to the glory not only of Israel, but of history itself."

General Smuts' unflinching advocacy of Zionism, ever since the days of the First World War, when he took a major part in the formulation of the policy which produced the Balfour Declaration and in the actual wording of that momentous document, is in line with his advocacy of the League of Nations as a means to rebuilding the world after one catastrophe and of the United Nations after the second catastrophe, and it is not by chance that he took a leading part in the drafting of the Charters of the two international organizations. In his support both of Zionism and of a world government he put into practice as a statesman that philosophy of holism which he expounded in the lecture room, the belief that nature tends by creative evolution to form wholes that are more than the sum of the parts.

In May, 1938, when he was 68 years old, General Smuts announced that he might soon be retiring from politics. Today, on his 80th birthday, Israel greets him with the hope that this one prediction of his that failed should be belied for as long a period again.

INFANT TERRIBLE
In Israel we expect our children to be rather ebullient; rugged individualism is at a premium and has full scope in a pioneer country, and the young would not be of much use if they always waited for a lead from their elders and never spoke unless they were first addressed. But in England, an old country, there is still a lingering tradition that the young should be seen and not heard. At any rate, the magazine "Housewife" thought it would be a good idea to spotlight infant ebullience by having a competition for accounts of "Family Let-Downs."

One small boy, when taken out to tea, walked round and round his hostess; when taxed, he explained that he was looking for her other face, as "Mummy" had said she was two-faced. Another child, checked for being too inquisitive about grandfather's hair, said that he was waiting for the old man to talk out of the back of his neck. "Like Mummy always said he did." Perhaps the worst example was that of a child who persisted in calling an aunt "uncle," and vice versa. He justified this by explaining that his father said that "Auntie" were the trousers!

GENERAL SMUTS AT EIGHTY

By JOHN WORRALL
OFNS Correspondent in Cape Town

IN the dazzling sunshine of a Cape autumn morning a bearded man in a khaki bush jacket and slacks, with a hat over his back, is climbing the Table Mountain. He is slender and agile, and pauses every now and then to examine a rock plant or a clump of grasses. Sometimes he stands on a rock to gaze over the superb expanse of Table Bay, fringed with white houses clustering up the hillside. This man, with the figure and energy of a man of forty, is General Jan Christian Smuts, soldier, statesman, philosopher and botanist, who was 80 yesterday. Every week-end while Parliament sits in Cape Town, Smuts climbs the mountain. It is a ceremony, a rite perpetuating his eternal youth.

His love of the Table Mountain has been recognized by admirers in the magnificent birthday present they have given him—a cottage on the slopes, intended for retirement that seems a very long way off. For Jan Christian Smuts, twice Prime Minister of South Africa and now in opposition, seems to have acquired a second youth in the new struggle for South African unity in which he is now engaged—perhaps the toughest battle in his life of many battles. Thoughts of retirement are anathema to him. Seeing his present ruddy vigour, with clear eyes and agile mind, the idea seems impossible to those who know him.

In every age there are a few men who rise above being merely great among their own countrymen and becoming towering international figures. Jan Smuts, known affectionately as "The Old Boss" ("The Old Boss"), former enemy of Britain and her ally in two world wars, is one of those men. Smuts leapt to fame fifty years ago when, with Boer resistance to the British forces, he led a commando of 250 men over the Orange River into British territory in Cape Colony. He hoped to rouse the Cape Boers to rebellion, thus giving impetus to the republican cause. The coup failed, but the pale, studious state attorney came back blooded, as a soldier and a national leader with his name on everybody's lips. The South African war, Smuts was content to let bygones be bygones, and it has been his great sorrow that so many of his countrymen have failed to do the same.

Throughout the struggles that gave birth to the Union of South Africa he set as his target, in the face of bitter opposition from his own people, the friendship of Afrikaners and Englishmen—to his mind the only condition for South African survival. Two wars in which he took such a distinguished part again brought him into conflict with thousands of Afrikaners who felt these were English wars and no concern of theirs. His enemies were jealous of his triumphs as a world statesman in the two periods of reconstruction, and sought to injure his reputation at home by accusing him of neglecting South Africa in pursuit of notoriety abroad. More deadly propaganda was the accusation that he was an instrument of British Imperialism and was duped and flattered by British honours.

Faith in Future
His defeat in the South African election in 1948 was a blow, and he saw raised once more the old republican anti-British standard by which he had himself long ago turned his back as being inimical to the interests of South Africa and the Commonwealth ideal which had always been his obsession.

Now, at the age of 80, he has returned to the political battle with renewed vigour. Even today, with the horizon clouded over again by far more complex racial struggle, Smuts asserts his faith in the future of a united South Africa within the framework of the Commonwealth he helped to create.

KEEPING POSTED
ALTHOUGH no very definite decisions were reached by the Arab League at its last session it did at least wind up and disperse punctually. Not so the session before. According to a report by our special hotel spy, the meeting before had been held up by the fact that the Saudi

Arabian delegation was obliged to wait for the arrival of more money with which to pay its hotel bill. It took so long that finally the hotel management agreed to let the delegation go, but without their luggage. There was nothing to be done, if appearances were to be preserved, but draw out the deliberations till the check turned up. This took an extra week, but finally the delegation left with their luggage and credit intact.

BEING determined collectors of bus tokens ourselves, as we subscribe to the theory presented in a letter on this page—that these elusive scraps of cardboard are only issued in the hope that they may be lost or thrown away—we received the following report from Haifa with a good deal of sympathy. It appears that a man went up to the bus-ticket seller in Rehov Herzl, and asked him for a coin in place of a dirty and ragged 5-mil token. He had been forced to take it by his grocer, he explained, but he rarely travelled by bus, and did not care to preserve this unhygienic object until such time as he might be able to use it. The ticket-seller told him he was a fool to have accepted it from a grocer in the first place, and that it was nothing to do with him really. However, as he was feeling well-disposed, he picked up the dirty token and gave the man a clean one instead.

AN indignant correspondent writes that if ordinary buttons covered with material are considered a taxable "luxury" by the Government, then perhaps it is time for us to give up not only buttons but even dresses for the rest of the summer. This, she declared, would have the added advantage of saving a great deal of washing and ironing. She relents finally to suggest that a Coalition opposed to nudism should cause buttons to be taken off the luxury list as a preventative. All these horrors apart, it is

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AFIKIM'S SEMI-JUBILEE



Scene from the play "Ruth" by M. Y. Ben-Gurion, which formed part of the semi-jubilee celebrations at Afiqim. Photo by Hershman

Readers' Letters

TELEGRAM TO VILLAGES

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir.—The Post Office accepts telegrams to villages without telegraphic communication and sends these fully paid messages without the least scruple by simple letter post, thereby misleading the reader.

It is not more reasonable, as long as no telegraphic communication exists, for the post to refuse to accept such telegrams?
Yours, etc.,
RESIDENT IN SMALL VILLAGE
(Name and address supplied)
Yokneam, April.

DOING THEIR BEST
The Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir.—Since the foundation of the State we have been endeavouring to extend the telegraphic services. Every postal agency where a telephone has been installed can now receive telegraphic messages—something unknown under the Mandate. Instructions have been issued that the contents of telegrams should be phoned to settlements where there is a phone connection.

The proper solution, however, is still to be sought. There are still hundreds of settlements where telegrams arrive very late. We do not try to hide this from the public, and instructions have been issued that the sender of a telegram should be told whether there is telephonic communication. In most cases, however, the public nevertheless prefer using the service since tele-

EX-GERMAN OFFICIALS
The Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir.—There are, here, a number of former German state employees whose claims to pensions have recently been recognized. These pensions have been paid regularly and for a retrospective year-and-a-half, into blocked accounts. These people are old and unable to gain their livelihood. Cannot the authorities find some way of transferring these pensions? Everybody understands the Government's aversion to entering commercial relations

ANOTHER tax problem has been brought to our notice this week. A gentleman in Haifa received two summonses from the Income Tax Office, one for the period from 1.4.47-31.3.48, and the other for 1.4.48 to 31.3.49. The recipient at first liked the idea of receiving registered letters, as he had not had many, but it is also claimed that apart from the fact that he has no visible income, he could in any case only be charged for the period March 10 to 31, 49. Before that, for the better part of a year, he was

living in seclusion. Where he was before that, we are told, he doesn't know. All that is known for sure is that he was born on March 10 of last year, and absolutely refuses to pay any tax whatever.

This week's contributors are Charles Levy, Lenny Kahn, and Eran Adoni, all of Haifa.

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ISRAEL AND THE BIENNALE

By THEODOR F. MEYSELS

THE "Biennale," an exhibition of International Art bi-annually organized in Venice through a committee sponsored by the Italian Government, has long been recognized as the world's leading display of contemporary art. World-wide recognition depends on this exhibition, the participants of which represent their nations. Invitations are extended to states which select their own exhibits, or in exceptional cases to artistic groups, or individual artists. Many states have their own permanent pavilions in the "Giardini Pubblici" of Venice. Those exhib-

iting in the common hall can send only the number of exhibits allocated to them by the "Biennale" Committee.

This year Israel will participate in the "Biennale" as an official exhibitor for the first time. No wonder that Israel's artists are following the preparation of the country's exhibit with great interest and also with considerable apprehension, because the system of selection differs from that used in practically every other participating state.

Elsewhere, artists are invited, in good time, to send two works that they consider worthy of being shown in Venice, to an exhibition open to all members of recognized Artists' Associations. A representative jury is entrusted with the task of making the final selection under the eyes of an interested public.

Judgment in Camera

Israel, however, has preferred to judge its "Biennale Exhibit" strictly in camera. Only 22 works have been allowed for exhibition by the Italian committee. The jury consists of a painter and a sculptor, both Tel Avivians, a representative of the "New Horizons" group claiming to encompass all progressive artists in Israel.

The Holland Festival

AMSTERDAM (AP).—The Holland Festival, 1956, of orchestral concerts, choral works, chamber music, opera, drama and ballet will be held from June 15 to July 15 in Amsterdam, The Hague, Scheveningen, Delft, Naarden and Bloemendaal.

For the first time, cooperation has been established with the Edinburgh and Salzburg Festivals, which recognize the Dutch as one of the three major European festivals.

Highlights of the programme include: the European premiere of Leonard Bernstein's symphony "Age of Anxiety." There will be concerts by the Residentie

Orchestra and the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam. Conductors will include Leonard Bernstein, Wilhelm Furtwaengler, Pierre Monteux and Eduard van Beinum.

The London C.M. Vic Company will make its first appearance on the Dutch stage with Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and Goldsmith's "She Sings To Conquer."

Dangerous Consequences

There is still enough time left until July 1, in which to select Israel's "Biennale" exhibit in a dignified, fair and democratic manner. The secretive methods of the present jury will cause a storm of justified criticism (not only amongst the non-invited artists). There may be "Secessionists" and "Separatist Groups" trying to show their works in Venice, if necessary outside the framework of the "Biennale." Israel's first official participation in a great international art event might degenerate into a spectacle of artists fighting each other and the official jury of their own country.

Drivers Should Be Graded

By MATITYAHU LESHEM

FILLING our roads with motor-cars costs us almost as many lives as did the war. It seems that the traffic police are powerless to cope with the problem. One reason is that drivers sighting a police patrol immediately flash signals all along the road and offenders are warned in time. In any case our courts are too lenient in their treatment of traffic offences.

Driving licences should be graded according to the holder's driving experience and knowledge of his machine. After a two or three month course and success in a test by an accredited board, a driver would be granted a Third-class Licence, entitling him to drive a private car and trucks up to one ton.

After a year's experience with a clean record, the driver might take a further test, including knowledge of engines and transmissions, and if he is able to operate a heavy car or truck on the worst of roads and under adverse conditions he should be awarded a Second-class Licence giving him the right to operate taxis and trucks up to five tons. After a further two years, with record still unblemished, a driver should be eligible to apply for a First-class Licence. He would then have to have a thorough knowledge of cars and be able to locate any mechanical or electrical fault and know how to repair it, and be thoroughly experienced at the wheel. Only "First-

class" drivers should be permitted to drive buses, trucks above five tons, and trailers. This training of drivers must be accompanied by constant supervision of driving schools and careful selection of examiners.

Endorsements

The administrative body that issues licences should be empowered to revoke these for serious or repeated offences. For misdemeanours a system of endorsements should be introduced. When the traffic police trap a driver speeding 10 per cent above the permitted maximum (grace of ten per cent should be granted owing to possible discrepancies in instrumental and even though no accident has occurred, a report should be made and within 24 hours the court should announce its judgment. If the case is proved, the judgment should be marked on the licence.

For driving at over 20 per cent more than the regulation speed, the court should revoke the licence for three to six months, and endorse it. For three endorsements, a licence should be permanent-ly revoked. These measures are for simple infringements of driving regulations. As regards accidents, the regular court procedure should be followed.

Motoring clubs should impress upon their members the

importance of correct and polite driving in towns and on the highway. The club sign displayed on a car should be a guarantee of safe driving. Members of automobile clubs should feel an obligation to report to the authorities irregularities in driving that they come across.

Military drivers must, of course, be subject to the same driving laws as civilians and in addition must be personally responsible for damage to State property with which they are entrusted. Even without actual visible damage to their cars or trucks, excessive speeding should result in a charge of spoliation, as it is well-known that driving at a speed of 90-100 kms. per hour wears out engines and tyres twice as fast as driving at a speed of 60-70 kms. per hour.

The measures outlined above should help to put an end to the anarchy that today rules on our roads.

S/S PACE
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